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The WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

MORNING EDITION.

The Raleigh Daily News.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873.

Special Notices inserted in the Evening Column will be charged FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All parties ordering the News will please send the money for the time the paper is wanted.

Messrs. Griffin and Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South Street, Baltimore, Md., are daily authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this house.

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor.

Post Office Directory.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 1/2 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

Time of Arrival and Closing the Mails:

Western—Due at 7:30 A. M. Close at 5:30 P. M.

Eastern—Due at 7 P. M. Close at 6:30 A. M.

Northern via Weldon—Due at 3:30 P. M. Close at 9:15 A. M.

Northern via Greensboro—Due at 5:30 P. M. Close at 6:30 P. M.

Fayetteville and Chatham Railroad Mail—Due at 9:30 A. M. Close at 3:00 P. M.

No mails received or sent on Sundays.

Put all letters for mailing in letter box, as that is the last place we look for them before closing a mail. It is certain that a letter will leave by first outgoing mail, when it is handed in at general delivery window, or to a Clerk.

Office hours for Money Order and Registered Letter Departments from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

C. J. ROGERS, Postmaster.

For latest news by telegraph, see Fourth Page.

LOCAL BRIEFS.—

The weather Monday was particularly disagreeable, drizzling rain, cloudy, cold, damp and sloppy under foot.

The speech of Maj. Dunham, the able Senator from Wilson, on the amnesty bill Monday, was said to be by old Senators one of the ablest efforts of the session.

Shout barbecued, and in every other way, is hard to beat. In fact, no dish is so popular.

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VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1873.

NO. 252.

OXFORD ITEMS.—Our intelligent Oxford correspondent under yesterday's date, sends the following:

Mr. R. H. Kingsbury's sale of the household and kitchen furniture on the 22nd inst., was numerously attended, the bidding was spirited and most of the articles it was thought sold for fully their value. The elegant piano was purchased by Mr. Willis S. Grandy. It will be remembered that it was stated some time ago that Mr. Kingsbury sold his house and lot to Mr. Henry Bryan of Edgecombe. We understand Mr. Bryan is selling out in Edgecombe with the intention of taking up his residence in Oxford at an early day.

Mr. Kingsbury and his interesting family will take their departure for Waco, Texas, next Tuesday. They carry with them our best wishes for their success and happiness.

The meeting of the Goodwyn Agricultural Club took place at the residence of J. C. Cooper, Esq., on Saturday, the 26th inst., and is represented to have been in every respect a most pleasant affair. Hon. A. W. Venable, president, Mr. J. C. Taylor, the President of the Club being detained at home again by indisposition. Among other topics that engaged the attention of the Club, was that of the Railroad scheme; having reference to a branch Railroad to be constructed from Oxford to some point on the Roanoke Valley Road, of which so much has heretofore been said.

The citizens of Oxford and vicinity are violently opposed to the formation of the proposed new county of Gilliam. They deprecate the project as unwise, impolitic and totally devoid of merit. Their lethargy in opposing the measure has arisen from the belief that the Legislature would overwhelmingly vote down the proposition. Per contra, we are assured that the citizens of Henderson express the conviction that they will succeed in getting the new county established.

Elder D. R. Hart, a prominent minister of the Primitive Baptist Church is on a visit to the family of his son, Mr. Alexander Crews. We regret to learn that he is very much enfeebled in health the result, we suppose, of his arduous ministerial labors.

We have been requested by many Senators and other gentlemen to call upon Mr. Norwood to write out for publication the remarks submitted by him to the Senate on Monday last. We sincerely trust that Mr. Norwood will yield to the wishes of these gentlemen. We think it is due alike to himself, to his constituents and to the people of the State at large that his manly vindication of them from the foul charges brought against them should be published to the world.

ABLE SPEECHES.—The speeches of Col. R. T. Bennett and Major McGhee, in the House yesterday, on the bill removing Holden's disabilities were able and masterly efforts, and we regret that we cannot lay them before our readers. We hope to be able to do so hereafter. Mr. Merrimon's effort, which we have the pleasure of publishing this morning in full, is a highly creditable production.

Capt. Benjamin Robinson, formerly of Fayetteville, who has been residing in Alabama for several years, passed through this city yesterday en route to his old home. We are glad to hear that he has concluded to return to the Old North State. He was a gallant officer in the 5th N. C. Regiment.

EDWIN GOODE CHEATHAM.—We are in receipt of the printed oration of this gentleman delivered before Henderson Lodge No. 229, on St. John's Day. The address is an able one and deserves in every way the high encomiums bestowed upon it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARMER'S

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

It will cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

PREPARED BY J. H. R. CARMER, Druggist,

No. 11 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C. Jan 29-17

NORTH CAROLINA, GATES COURT.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Alexander Carter against Jacob Riddick and Daniel Riddick—Petition for sale of land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Riddick and Daniel Riddick lie beyond the limits of the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the WEEKLY NEWS, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, commanding the defendants above named to be and appear at the office of Superior Court Clerk, in Gatesville, Gates County, N. C., on MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1873, then and there to plead or demur, &c., or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

R. B. G. COWPER, C. S. C., Jan 29-17

LOST

Yesterday morning between the Fayetteville Street Capital gate and the Postoffice \$16 75. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Ja 29-17

HOGS FOR SALE.

I have for sale a few well-fitted, corn-fed southwestern Virginia SHOTS, averaging about 120 pounds net. Any person wishing to purchase nice family meat will do well to call and examine this lot at Messrs. Wm. T. Smith's, opposite the Market House, Jan 29-17

of Montgomery Co., Va.

WYNNE, YANCEY & CO

LIVERY SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES.

Are constantly receiving

MULES AND

They have now on hand some 30 Mules and 15 Fast Horses.

Jan 29-17

CORN, OATS, MEAL, BACON,

Mess Pork, Bulk Sides, N. C. and Family Flour always on hand. Consignments daily received.

A. G. LEE & CO.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, 1873.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Brogden in the chair.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Waring, of Mecklenburg, arose to a question of privilege to reply, he said an attack made upon him by name in that morning's issue of the "Sentinel." As long as the attacks of that paper were directed against the Committee on Public Printing and the Legislature, he had remained silent, but he could not longer do so when attacked individually. The allegation of the "Sentinel" that one of the Editors of the News had been heard to say that they were indebted to him (Mr. Waring) for the public printing was a very strange one if true, as he had never given either of them the slightest intimation as to how he meant to vote on the question. He had no acquaintance with but one of them, and that of the slightest character. He did not pretend to be altogether without personal vanity (what man was?) but his conduct had certainly not gone to that extreme as to suppose he could control a Committee composed of gentlemen of so much intelligence and character, and the whole Legislature besides. The imputing to him of such an influence and favor is an insult to each and every member of the Committee. The "Sentinel" further charged that the Committee of last session, of which he was a member, gave the contract to Mr. Syme, and that, then, the Committee reported to the Legislature for its confirmation of the contract, all under the same law as to the matter as now existed. But it is well known that the law in this regard is not the same. By special act of the Assembly afterwards, passed there in the interest of the "Sentinel," the Committee's award of the public printing was made a felony.

The "Sentinel" have charged that notwithstanding the last award of the Committee to the News, 9 out of every 10 of the Conservative members of the Legislature would have given it to the "Sentinel," but the Editor failed to state that the position taken by him (Mr. Waring) in the Senate, that the award of the Committee could not be reviewed, was sustained by an overwhelming vote—eight Senators voting in the negative. This was strange indeed if the Senate had the power to review, and at the same time 9 out of every 10 of the members of that body were in favor of the "Sentinel's" having the public printing instead of the News. The law referred to gave the whole matter in power to the Committee, and took away the revising power of the Senate. The "Sentinel" further charged by implication that he (Mr. Waring) and certain friends of the News entered into a combination to give the public printing to that paper. There is not a word of truth in the insinuation. The Editor of the "Sentinel" is simply mistaken. He (the Senator) had never had any consultation at any time, at or before or since the Senatorial election, with any friend of the News, or even intimated to any person how he would vote in the Committee on the public printing.

The insinuation that he belonged to any moneyed ring is absurd. No man as impecunious as he was could well gain admittance to any such ring. He had never even seen Swenson in his life, nor ever had any communication with him or any friend of his in reference to any matter in which he was interested.

He (the Senator) had stood by the "Sentinel" for two years, and he now stated that the sole reason he had not continued to stand by it was the course of that paper on the Senatorial question. He was no more responsible for the award of the Public Printing to the News than the other members of the Committee, but he was perfectly willing to assume the whole responsibility. Were it to do over again he would again give the printing to the News. The Editor of the "Sentinel" would appeal from Caesar to the people. Well, he would invite him, as far as his constituency was concerned, to discuss the question with him before the people of Mecklenburg. He might speak two hours, while he (the Senator) would confine his reply to ten minutes, and then he might rejoice until next election, if he chose. He had no fears of the "Sentinel," and would do nothing to soothe its ire or stay its bludge.

Reports of Committees.

Messrs. Love, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, Murray, from Engrossed Bills, and Seymour, from the Judiciary submitted reports.

Messages Received.

From House of Representatives transmitting several bills, which were appropriately referred, and a resolution authorizing the General Assembly to send for persons and papers in the matter of the impeachment of Solicitor Henry, which was on motion of Mr. Merrimon, laid on the table.

The hour having arrived for the Special Order, which was the consideration of the Amnesty and Pardon Bill, owing to the length of the speeches we cannot get in a report for the Western edition.

No vote was taken—its further consideration postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Respass took the floor in opposition to the bill, and to reply to remarks of certain Senators who had preceded him in favor of the bill. It had been repeatedly charged that he had expressed himself for mercy. He was in favor of extending mercy to the criminal, but he wished to associate justice with mercy. His outraged constituency demanded justice at his hands, and he would cast his vote accordingly. The speaker proceeded to review the speech of Mr. Norwood, replying to and answering the position taken by that gentleman, also to the remarks of Mr. Dunham, especially the reference made to the forgiving spirit of Christ while nailed to the cross. The speaker concluded with a general charge of crimes

upon Ku Klux organizations that he considered beyond the pale of amnesty.

At the conclusion of Mr. Respass' remarks, Mr. Love said he thought the matter had been sufficiently discussed, and to prevent a further waste of time, he felt compelled to call the previous question, but gave way to

Mr. Scott, who desired to defend his position as a member of the Judiciary Committee that considered the bill. He said that both sides of the question had been fairly discussed, and no disposition shown to cut off debate on the question, and even now he was opposed to the call for the previous question. He desired to see it discussed in a calm, cool and dispassionate manner, and he was rejoiced to see that the opposition had shown no great feeling in meeting the question. The first day the bill was introduced in the Senate, so mildly was it considered that a special order would have looked upon the Senate as a "mutual admiration society."

The Senators from Randolph and Craven met the bill calmly and dispassionately, but what is the spirit now shown since the articles that have appeared in their organ? And now, since such enormous crimes are charged in their organ, how the pious soul of the Senator from Craven (Mr. Respass) disgruntled!

With all inducements to that gentleman, he would say that his speech this morning was nothing more than a rehearsal of 1871 stump campaign speeches, and better suited to his sabbath auditory in the lobby than before this Senate.

He did not propose, in supporting the bill, to stand between criminals and the bar of justice. It seemed to him that when the arm of civil law was not strong enough to maintain its own majesty, when it could not protect itself, then the object and purposes of these organizations were not altogether evil. When these outrages were committed, some almost by the light of burning lamps upon the incendiaries, it seems we could feel as those men must have felt, and find no effort to conclude that these are purely cases for pardon and amnesty.

The speaker referred to the position of Gov. Holden, who declared himself in favor of pardon and amnesty, and this bill contemplates no more than he purposed doing. He also referred to the example of all Christendom, as history shows, that exercised this clemency immediately after revolutions. It was time that strife should be at an end. Immigration was kept back, our railroads at a stand still; no one to build them. Amnesty would wipe away all shadow of remembrance of these organizations, and a permanent peace the result. The speaker passed a high compliment upon the address of the Senator from Craven, delivered yesterday, and thought its argument was clear and conclusive.

Mr. Scott concluded by defining his position. Representing the constituency that he held, where no Ku Klux or kindred organization ever existed, not one ever seen or heard of, it was not reasonable to suppose that he would vote for amnesty and pardon for the murders of Honeycut and the Foscoe family, but he thought it was right and would do so.

Harris, colored, followed Mr. Scott in defence of the charges made by Senators against his own color and their connection with the Union Leagues. He caused to be read the oath of the order of the Invisible Empire and also the League oath. His speech was in defense of the orders of his party with a concluding exhortation to the opposition to remain firm in their purpose to vote against the bill.

Mr. Seymour was glad to see the spirit that had been exhibited by the Conservative members on this floor since the discussion of this bill, and while he regretted to see the harmony disturbed that has characterized the session of the Senate, yet it becomes a necessity now. He regarded the bill, as it was an insult to the members of the Union Leagues, Heroes of America, &c., in associating them with the various Ku Klux organizations, and sent an amendment to the Clerk's desk proposing to strike out the names above mentioned from the bill.

Mr. Seymour proceeded at some length in support of his amendment, in which he charged sixteen octavo volumes of crime on the Ku Klux, &c., and said that the Conservative party could pass this bill but the responsibility would be on their shoulders. He did not wish to be understood as making a charge on any member of the Senate, but against the party.

Mr. Allen next occupied the floor in advocacy of the bill. He said he would not reiterate the sentiments expressed by able Senators on this floor in favor of the bill, but desired to call the attention of Senators to the inconsistent position taken by members of the opposition party. They seem to admire the spirit of amnesty and pardon, and were the first and foremost to advocate it in the early part of the session. They say political offences ought to be condoned for, the Senator from Craven especially. They assert that the Ku Klux organizations are political—everybody knows that the Union Leagues were. Now put these propositions together—here are political organizations formed for party purposes, both of which have committed political offences. What is the sequence? Is it not that this bill is eminently fitted? And certainly it is. The Senators that oppose this bill, stand guilty of gross inconsistency. Much has been said by Senators of the Kirk war, and the impeachment of Governor Holden. Why was it done? Do not allow us to know that Governor Holden inaugurated in North Carolina a proper war, (so term it because no actual battle ever occurred,) and though he assumed to be guided by the "constitution of the United States, yet he violated every letter of it. That instrument did not authorize him to perform his lawless acts. 'Tis well known that the Constitution expressly forbids the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, except in certain cases, and yet he did it. Whenever the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended war is supposed. The other side of the House candidly admits that after war should come acts of pardon and oblivion for offences,

&c. The Senator from Craven (Mr. Seymour), in gathering authority whereon to lean his argument, seems to have ignored Phillips' reports, that contain the decisions in the case of the State vs. Black, who pleaded the amnesty act for crimes committed and was pardoned. The opposition party objected to the impeachment of Holden because, they assert, that the circumstances justified his acts—that a revolution did exist and yet say that acts of oblivion should not be granted. Strange inconsistency.

Why do they object to amnesty and pardon. It is easily told. Just before the election of August last, in fact on the eve of every election that has been known in this State for several years, the howl of Ku Klux! the terrible Ku Klux! is raised. What is it for? For the purpose of intimidating voters. How many Ku Klux have been indicted of crime! Six, no more. How many have been arrested? Thousands. As before intimated, on the eve of every election Deputy Marshals are sent out in every direction to scour the country with the howl of Ku Klux. Was not this the case last summer when honest voters were intimidated and kept from the polls? But for these Deputy Marshals North Carolina would now be Democratic in every branch of its government. The opposition know that amnesty will defeat them; they know when this bill becomes a law their trump card is gone, and the death knell of their party will be sounded. This is why they are so much opposed to it.

Why is it that members of the Republican party now issue proclamation of amnesty? Capt. Durham left this city soon after the adjournment of the Federal and State Courts and declared a pardon to all the Ku Klux of Cleveland county. Would a Democrat dare attempt such a thing? No, this power must be reserved in the Republican party.

He offered this bill at the suggestion of friends, and conscientiously believed he was acting for the general good and welfare of the State in doing so. He was pleased at the remarks of the Senator from Wilson, Mr. Dunham, and endeavored them in toto. He hoped the Senate would consider the bill at once and let it pass to-day.

A considerable discussion ensued in regard to postponement, and several votes taken, all of which failed.

Mr. Ellis, of Catawba, offered the following amendment:

"That this act shall not apply to those who may be guilty of murder by actual participation or by advocating the same, unless such murder was committed in retaliation for the crimes of murder, rape or arson."

In favor of his amendment, Mr. Ellis said he was unwilling to vote on the passage of the bill in its present shape. He had seriously considered it in all its phases, and must say that it had caused him deep concern. He represented the largest Democratic majority of any Senator on this floor, and that constituted the same, unless such murder was committed in retaliation for the crimes of murder, rape or arson."

Pending the vote on the amendment, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Speaker Robinson called the House to order at 10 A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the city.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Messrs. Moss, Lindsay and Hinnant were allowed to record their votes in the affirmative on the amendments offered by Mr. McGhee to a bill in relation to the turnpike from Marion to Asheville, and in the negative on the bill.

By Mr. Turner, a resolution in regard to internal improvements. Referred.

Mr. Davis, a resolution in favor of Jesse Waters. Referred.

Mr. Mitchell, a bill to incorporate the Danbury Lodge, F. and A. Masons of Stokes county. Referred.

By Mr. Morrison, a bill to incorporate Stanley Creek Camp Ground. Referred.

By Abbott, col., a bill to compel owners of stock to work the same.

By Loyd, a col., bill concerning the inspection of tar in New Hanover county. Referred.

By Mr. Dickey, a bill declaratory of chapter 181, laws 1871-72. Referred.

The Raleigh Daily News.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1875.

IMMIGRATION-INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

A proposition has been made through the newspapers to hold an Immigration Convention, or Industrial Congress of the Southern States, at Memphis, Tennessee, about the first of May.

The suggestion is endorsed by the Memphis Appeal and other leading papers. The Wilmington Star, after publishing the comments of the Appeal in favor of immigration, puts in a plea also to stop emigration. The Star says truly, that as long as our people flee their homes, others cannot be induced to come here to live.

A correspondent of the RALEIGH NEWS, writing from Liverpool, whose letter we published and commented on a few days since, gave some of the causes which tended to impede European immigration to the South. These causes may be summed up in a few words: The want of united effort on the part of the Southern States, the want of information in regard to our resources, climate, social and agricultural advantages, the want of active and reliable agents in Europe, to represent our claims, and to remove the prejudices which have poisoned the minds of foreigners against us, and the want of any regular system to turn the tide of European immigration which has been constantly flowing to the States of the North and North West.

We have never known much practical good to result from Industrial Congresses or Immigration Conventions. No doubt the one proposed to be held at Memphis has a worthy and patriotic object in view, but we cannot say we have any hopes that its deliberations will result in any impetus to the cause it is called to foster and promote. Such occasions generally give rise to extended discussions, and usually end in smoke and the letting off a little superfluous gas by wordy delegates.

We have almost despaired of any concert of action by the Southern States on the immigration question.

We think North Carolina should now strike out for herself, inaugurate a system of her own, and, as far as she may be able to do so, carry it into effect.

The first step in this direction should be to give reliable information to foreigners touching our soil, climate, productions, agricultural advantages, mineral resources, together with such other information as may be deemed necessary and pertinent. To this end, carefully prepared statistical tables should be arranged, and a full and thorough statement compiled, constituting an accurate physical history of the State, and embracing all useful information on subjects relating to the wants and interests of foreign immigrants. Until our advantages are thoroughly known, we cannot hope for a regular influx of foreign settlers. But our advantages cannot be known abroad until they are promulgated abroad.

This brings us to the next step in our proposed system. The Northern and Western States, and Canada, have active, enterprising, zealous agents in Liverpool and other European cities, armed with pamphlets, maps, &c., setting forth, in the most attractive language and glowing colors, every inducement offered to immigrants by their respective sections, in many instances decrying and misrepresenting the Southern States, and prejudicing the minds of strangers against our climate, society and institutions. It is necessary that we should also have representatives on the spot, not only to answer the charges made by our competitors, but to place immigrants in possession of official information concerning our State and people, of which otherwise they would be kept in gross ignorance. We must have agents abroad, to compete with the agents of other States and sections, in disseminating knowledge of our material resources, and publishing the advantages which North Carolina presents to foreigners in search of desirable homes in America.

GIVE US THE GEORGIA LAW—NO RECEIPT, NO VOTE.

In Georgia, before a man is allowed to vote, he must exhibit his poll-tax receipt. This is a good law. It ought to be enacted in North Carolina.

At the last State election in Georgia, the Conservatives carried the State by over fifty thousand majority. The Conservatives paid their poll-tax, and voted. A large number of the Radicals refused to pay any tax, and they were not allowed to vote.

It is a man will not pay his poll-tax he ought not to be allowed the elective franchise.

Who can reasonably object to this proposition? Surely, no person can ask for a voice at the ballot-box who is unwilling to pay the small pittance assessed on the poll.

Let a bill be introduced and passed at once, requiring every man who offers to vote, to show a receipt that he has paid his poll-tax. If he cannot do so, let him be denied the right to the ballot.

The Legislature has full power and authority, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to amend the election act of last session, so as to make the

payment of the poll-tax a necessary qualification for a voter.

This ought to be done by all means. The principle is right. Such a measure is demanded by the exigency of the times. Thousands of able-bodied men in the State refuse to pay the poll-tax. If they were required to do so before being allowed to vote, many of them would pay the tax rather than be deprived of their votes. The depleted treasury of the State would, to that extent, be benefited.

There is no good reason why such a law should not be passed by the Legislature. Look to Georgia! There the whole State Government is overwhelmingly in the hands of the true men of the State and the representatives of the State payers. Adopt the Georgia law in North Carolina, and we will behold the same desirable condition of affairs.

MR. POOL SAYS SO.

Senator Pool's friends are very sanguine that he will receive a Cabinet appointment. They now assert that President Grant has intimated to Mr. Pool that he would, after the fourth of March, offer him the portfolio of either the Interior or Post Office Department. This statement is published as coming from Senator Pool himself.

Pool loses his claims upon the services he has rendered the Administration in North Carolina. He says Grant is indebted to North Carolina than to any other State in the Union for the overwhelming vote he received in the electoral college—that the August election in this State turned the tide against Liberalism and decided, virtually, the Presidential election in November; and that his individual plans and exertions carried the State for Caldwell and the Radical ticket.

It is said that President Grant acknowledges the force of this reasoning, and is determined to reward Pool at all hazards. At any rate Pool says so, we presume he is speaking the truth.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

We are glad that the House of Congress has concurred in the Senate amendment abolishing the Franking Privilege.

The bill passed the House originally, but was amended in the Senate for the purpose, it is thought, of defeating it. The impression seemed to prevail that the House would not concur in the Senate amendments, and thus the bill would hang fire and its defeat be insured.

But our telegrams yesterday gave the gratifying intelligence, that the Senate's amendment passed the House by a vote of one hundred and forty-three to forty-eight, and goes to the President. Of course, he will not veto the act, as the Philadelphia platform upon which Grant was nominated, favors the abolition of the Franking Privilege.

THE NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The papers continue to be filled with accounts of the Credit Mobilier investigation, and the developments, in face of the denials of the parties implicated, are astounding and damning. Wilson, now Vice President elect of the United States and the smiling Colfax, whose term as Vice President expires on the fourth of March, have both been caught in the net, as well as prominent members of both Houses of Congress.

The nation should hang its head in shame and weep at the disgraceful spectacle!

GOV. WISE'S INSURANCE SCHEME.

We publish below a draft of the bill on State insurance, which is now under consideration before the Virginia Legislature, which proposes to take insurance in the State out of the hands of all insurance companies and to place the subject entirely in the hands of the State Government, so that the State can share in the profits to be derived from the system.

The following gives the main features of the bill reported by a Committee to the Virginia Legislature:

A special Committee appointed to confer with Governor Wise as to his State insurance scheme, reported a communication from the Governor and the draft of a bill. The latter is entitled "an act to relieve the people of the Commonwealth from the burden of taxation and to raise revenue for the treasury of the Commonwealth by organizing a bureau in the Executive Department of the Government, to insure by the credit of the State life and certain descriptions of property." The bureau created is constituted a body politic under the title of "The Insurance Bureau of the State of Virginia." The home office is to be in the city of Richmond, and it shall have branch offices in each Senatorial district at some central county seat therein. The officers are to be a superintendent, president, a recorder or secretary, and a cashier, who shall reside in the city of Richmond; and the officer of each branch office shall be a deputy of the home office.

The superintendent, recorder and cashier of the home office shall be nominated, and by and with the consent of the Senate be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their office for four years or during good behavior. The board of directors shall consist of the superintendent, recorder and cashier, together with the first and second auditors, and the treasurer of the Commonwealth, and this board shall appoint the clerks of the respective branches. The business of the bureau shall be to insure lives and property within the State according to schedules to be prepared by the board. The Commonwealth of Virginia shall be the sole stockholder in and enjoy the profits of the

business; and the General Assembly shall at each session make an appropriation sufficient to meet and secure the prompt payment of all losses, the appropriation to be made first out of the profits of the bureau. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be president of the board of directors; the board shall fix the salaries of officers of the bureau and regulate and prescribe their duties; vacancies in the board shall be filled by the same. Surplus fund of the bureau shall be turned over to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and held by him subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. The bureau is empowered to purchase and hold real estate, subject to restrictions; its officers shall be bonded and sworn. The board shall have in charge the insurance of all tobacco and other agricultural products and implements, and the warehousing of the same for the farmers and planters, and of all stock and the transportation of the same to market for stock-raisers and drovers of the State. It is further provided that no person or corporation, private or public, in or out of the State, shall be permitted to hereafter negotiate a policy of insurance, or make insurance in any form on life or property in this State. But this act is not to be construed to impair any existing contract or policy of insurance now made, but such contracts or policies shall not be renewed. Citizens insuring shall be credited with the amount of his poll-tax and 25 per cent. of the tax on his real estate in payment of premiums.

The bill and accompanying documents are to be printed. The scheme seems to meet with favor, but whether meritorious or not it proposes such radical measures that it must meet with violent opposition, if indeed it ever becomes a law. The section debarring existing insurance companies from engaging in business will of course array a great and powerful interest against it.

Georgia has admitted her first negro lawyer—John P. Quarles, of Atlanta.

An Illinois hog buried under a haystack was one hundred days eating itself out.

Senator Boggs, Frank Blair's successor, pronounces his name *Bo-gee*. The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks he has an impediment in his speech and cannot help it.

Immense amounts of real estate are being offered for sale in all parts of Pennsylvania, particularly farming lands, the present owners of which intend going West.

A Chicago German advertises a "basement to let on the third story."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

One American Combination Sewing Machine, One Singer Manufacturing Machine, One Wheeler and Wilson Family Machine, One Sloat Family Machine, and a variety of other kinds, cheap for cash. Some of the above machines are new, and all of them in good running order.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 7 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
A. J. CARRIER, Manager. Jan 20-21

BOUQUET COLOGNE.

This elegant perfume has never been surpassed for its

PERMANENT AND DELICATE QUALITIES.

Prepared by

J. R. H. CARMER, Druggist,
No. 11 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 20-21

CARMER'S

Citric Acid, for the Hair.

A Perfect and Beautiful Hair-Dressing. It gives luxuriance and beauty to the hair and causes it to curl freely. No toilet should be without.

Prepared by J. R. H. CARMER, Druggist,
No. 11 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 20-21

CARMER'S

Carolina Baking Powders.

You should use the "Carolina Baking Powders" because there is no other that gives such satisfaction. It makes charming

Bread, Delicious Rolls, Cakes, Biscuits, Waffles, Corn Bread, Griddle Cakes, Pastry and Cakes of every

Variety. For making

Buckwheat Cakes

It has no rival.

Those that have tried it, say it is decidedly the VERY BEST. Feeling considerably

flattered at the increasing demand where put in competition to so many kinds now on the market, that I shall in future manufacture it on a much greater scale.

It is the only Baking Powder manufactured in the South, and I guarantee it to give as much satisfaction as any other.

Manufactured by

J. R. H. CARMER, Druggist,
No. 11 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan 20-21

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR

PATAPSCO GUANO COMPANY,

Norfolk, Va.

42-Battleboro "Advance" copy.
sep23adv-11

BROMO-CHLORALUM

THE BEST DISINFECTANT

At

SIMPSON'S

Drug Store,

NORTH CAROLINA JEANS,

SATINETTS AND CASIMERES,

Just received at

PHIMMAGE, PETTY & NEWSON'S

decs-11

THE WOOD SEWING MACHINE

Why is the Wood Sewing Machine bound

to please all the ladies?

Because it is the best feller in the world.

Jan 15-11

COTTON TIES, COTTON TIES,

22,000 Goshen Cotton Ties, for sale by

W. H. DODD.

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND

In a First-Class Drug Store

At

SIMPSON'S

AMUSEMENTS.

TUCKER HALL

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 29th, 30th, 31st, and February 1st.

CHRISTMAS

GRAND COMBINATION

Consisting of

WIRE WALK, JUGGERLY, MESMARISM

AND VENTRILOQUISM.

Useful and Costly Presents to be

Given Away Nightly.

Admission.....25cts

Reserved Seats.....50cts

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to

commence at 8 o'clock.

Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon at

3 o'clock. Jan 28-11

FOR FRESH OYSTERS AND

Hominy Beans, call on

A. G. LEE & CO.

Jan 25-11

A PARTNER WANTED,

From the State of North Carolina, with a

capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to enter into

an already established business in the city of

Norfolk. The best of references given, and the same required from applicants.

For further information, address Capt.

Sam'l T. Williams, Editor Raleigh News.

Jan 25-Dim.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given, that an application

will be made to the Legislature of

North Carolina, for a charter to incorporate

a Fire Insurance Company.

Jan 14-11

LARGE STOCK BOOTS, SHOES

and Staple Dry Goods.

30 Kits Pure Leaf Lard.

25 Boxes Extra Cream Cheese.

500 Blocks Cotton Yarn.

Also large lots of Saddles, Collars

and Harness and everything usually kept

in a first class store.

Jan 5-11

M. A. PARKER.

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES.

\$115. One black mare, 6 years old, 13 hands

high, sound.

\$150. One bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands

high, sound.

\$100. One bay horse, 9 years old, 14 hands

high, sound.

\$100. One bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands

high, one eye.

G. T. STONACH & BRO.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of

the University in the Executive Office, on

Wednesday the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

A full meeting is desired and requested.

FOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor and President of the

Board of Trustees.

Jan 10-law5w

FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

New Currants, Raisins, Citron, Lemon

Peel, Desiccated Cocoanut, Flavoring

Extracts and Essences, Candies, Green

Corn, Pickles, Brandy, Peaches and Cream

Starch, Strawberry cakes, Ginger Nuts and

Snap, Sugar, Cream, Soda and Oyster

Cakes, &c., &c., &c.

Wheat Flour, Champion Family Flour,

Goshen and Mountain Butter, &c., &c.

To D. & W. W. WOMBLE.

Fayetteville Street, opposite Market.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!!!

20 Barrels people's favorite Flour, equal

to Patapsco.

100 Sacks Superior Flour.

100 Sacks Extra N. C. Flour.

In store this day.

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

Jan 10-11

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF THOSE

Celebrated Virginia Wagons.

Those in need would do well to apply

soon, as part of them are already engaged.

The best One, Two, Three or Four Horse

Wagons ever in the State.

All Wagons Warranted.

Jan 24-11

WAYNE ALLCOTT, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

Respectfully asks the attention of

PARENTS & GUARDIANS

to their large and well assorted

STOCK OF

BOYS' & YOUTH'S CLOTHING

received this day.

Boys' and Youth's overcoats,

Youth's and Boy's Talmes,

Boys' and Youth's School Suits,

Youth's and Boy's Dress Suits,

Overcoats and Business Suits

For extra large men,

Just received at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S,

del-11

Clothing.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

Brown's Museum Prepared for the

Reception of Guests.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Toys, Fancy Goods, Wonders and Curiosities

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

The attention of the Members of the General

Assembly especially desired.

NAT. L. BROWN,

Fayetteville Street,

2 doors South of Southern Express Office.

Has in store and receiving daily, the

largest and most complete stock of

TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES AND

FANCY GOODS.

ever received in this city.

His stock of fine fancy goods of every

variety, style and finish, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

is unprecedentedly large and embrace

every article that can be desired.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of every style, pattern and price, are a

speciality in his line. His

AVIARY

has just been replenished with a large

number of imported CANARY BIRDS,

STERS, which are in fine health and con-

dition, and the best singers ever before

received by him. Also Mocking Birds and

Parrots to order, which can be conveniently

and safely shipped to any point. Cages

and bird food always on hand.

Members of the General Assembly are

respectfully invited to call at

NORTH CAROLINA.

Juvenile Base Ball Clubs are in vogue in Wilmington.

Wilmington congratulates itself upon having 188 carts in market last week.

Wilmington married last week to the extent of 10 couples—5 white and 5 colored.

The appetite of Wilmington last week demanded 74 beaves, 67 hogs, 18 sheep and 5 calves.

Sam Brown, col., for the murder of his father-in-law, was hung in Marion last week.

Mrs. McCoy of Sugar Creek, Mecklenburg county, was found dead in her bed last Saturday.

The price of real estate in Johnston county has advanced 50 per cent in the last two weeks.

Newbern has at last got the 28 cents wherewith to repair her sidewalks and is now resting in blessed contentment.

The colored man Gerry Smith, injured at the depot of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad in Newbern the other day, died on Thursday last.

A supporter of the Grant administration, aged 15 years, named Jim Isley, recently stole a watch from Mr. H. Reid, in Sharon Township, Mecklenburg county.

The following were the tobacco sales in Reidsville, Rockingham county, on last Wednesday:

Peidmont Warehouse, 33,727lbs.
Farmer's Warehouse, 14,840lbs.
Whitsett & Co., 10,000lbs.

Says the Goldsboro Messenger of the 27th inst.: Mr. Jones Haynes, a citizen of New Hope township, in this county, disappeared very mysteriously from his residence on Sunday evening of last week, and all search for him has proven fruitless. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with or that he may have taken his own life.

P. S. Since the foregoing was put in type we learn that the dead body of Mr. H. Haynes was found in a swamp, apparently murdered. The coroner has been notified of that fact, and we hope to give full particulars in our next.

Says the Southern Home of the 27th inst.: "We have received a visit from Mr. Ott, Secretary of the Southern Fertilizing Company, who has been visiting Western North Carolina to stir up an interest in tobacco raising. He says that it is the finest country in the world for its culture and that our Western tobacco is vastly superior to that raised in Virginia. Mr. W. H. Malone, of Marion, will get 80 cents per pound for his tobacco and will realize \$1,600 from a ten acre lot. Mr. Ott thinks Gaston, Lincoln and all the western counties he has visited, admirably suited for tobacco."

We learned, says the Wilmington Journal of the 20th inst., yesterday of one of the most miraculous escapes from death that we have heard of in a long time. It seems that, on last Thursday morning, a Sampson county farmer, by the name of Phann, was on his return home from Fayetteville, accompanied by his daughter. He drove a young mule, both father and daughter riding in the cart. He approached a bridge over Lock's Creek, which is about a mile from Fayetteville, on the Eastern bank of the river, which was under repair at the time. Mr. Phann drove upon the bridge and waited for a plank to be laid so that he might cross. While there the mule became frightened and backed against the railing of the bridge. The young lady became alarmed and jumped from the cart, but the man remained in it, when the railing suddenly gave way and man and mule fell into the creek below. On the way Mr. Phann slipped, in some manner, from the cart, together with several bags of flour, and these went down together. Mr. Phann's foot going clear through a bag of flour as they brought up below. The cart, in its descent, struck against a projection of the bridge and fell about ten feet from the man. The cart was, of course, shattered and the mule instantly killed. Mr. Phann was taken up unconscious and carried to Fayetteville where he had recovered sufficiently to be abroad on Friday.

The new Archbishop Bailey talks thus manfully: "A real inspection of liquors would destroy two-thirds of intemperance. Any real good government should enforce such an inspection, or stop the sale altogether, because the object of Government is to protect the lives of citizens, and while it enforces stringent laws against the sale of decayed vegetables, it is far more important that it should hinder the sale of drinks which poison the blood and madden the brain."

A Chattanooga lady recently claimed the body of an unknown dead man as that of her son, and took it from the charge of the city authorities. The son has since returned alive and well, and the lady presents a bill to the city for funeral expenses.

A young man at Carlinville, Ind., went to the clerk's office to take out the documents necessary to enable him to marry a divorced young lady of that town. While he was gone, her former husband returned, remarried her, and carried her off.

The Bolton (Texas) Juu al says that the Chamberlain flock of sheep, the largest and finest in that portion of the country, has been sold for \$20,000 in gold cash.

The Roman Catholics are reported to be rapidly gaining ground in Kentucky; multiplying their schools, colleges and hospitals, and doing extensive work among the colored people.

John E. Owens, the comedian, tired of travelling, has concluded to settle down in his native city of Baltimore and build a museum theatre there.

The best that can be said of the new Russia leather muffs is that they are fashionable.

Henry Demas, a colored Conservative of the Pinchback Legislature, is worth \$70,000.

There are more idiots than insane people in Illinois.

A Pennsylvania convict has not seen the sun for thirty-four years.

VIRGINIA.

Portsmouth is soon to organize an artificial light company.

"Direct trade" and the Vue deL'Eau concert are the topics in Norfolk.

The Petersburg papers announce the serious illness of Reuben Ragland.

Norfolk is excited over the small pox, and is going to take vigorous precautions.

A colored child named William Kinney, was burnt to death in Richmond, the other day.

One thousand, seven hundred and forty bales of cotton were received last week in the Petersburg market.

A negro girl about 8 years old was recently burnt to death at the residence of Mr. Jackson, in Carroll county, Va., by her clothes taking fire.

An ingenious citizen of Portsmouth, Jno. G. Hull by name, has invented a new timber dressing machine. It is said to be a good thing.

There are forty-one steamers plying between Norfolk and other ports. These steamers average a tonnage of 23,400, and carry a crew numbering 991 men.

The Bristol News says the surplus population of that town is being now induced to go South, by a number of labor agents, the object being the culture of cotton.

A daughter of Lewis Webb, of Carroll county, Va., fell upon a stick last week which penetrated her jaw and tongue into the roof of her mouth, inflicting a very painful wound.

The Hillsville News says that Ingram Boyd, of Carroll county, Va., lost his life recently whilst chopping, by being struck on the back of the head by the limb of a falling tree, fracturing his skull and otherwise sustaining injuries.

The Portsmouth Insurance Company have elected the following officers:

President—Oscar V. Smith.
Directors—Geo. W. Grice, John Emerson, Joseph Bourke, W. W. Davis, and W. C. Wingfield.

The following Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum at Williamsburg, were appointed by the Governor Saturday: Messrs. P. M. Thompson, George T. Wilmer, John C. Mercer, and John D. Munford, of Williamsburg; Major A. H. Drewry, of Charles City county; W. T. Jones, of Gloucester; C. B. Duffield, of Norfolk; J. H. Claiborne, of Petersburg; W. P. Palmer and William G. Taylor, of Richmond; and R. H. Power, of York county. This Board will meet in Williamsburg on the 6th of next month.

"How I found Robinson Crusoe" is the title of a London burlesque, into which both Stanley and Bates, the flag-carriers, are introduced.

Pennsylvania is the first State in the Union to organize co-operative sour kraut factories.

There are 23,000 white children in South Carolina who do not go to school.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

W. H. & R. S. TICKER & CO.,
Have added to their

L A R G E S T O C K ,

Many desirable articles suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Ladies Winter Dress Goods,

Scarfs, Neckties,

Cloth Cloaks and Sackings,

Gloves, Furs, &c.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Respectfully invited to an inspection of our

Stock.

W. H. & R. S. TICKER & CO.,

dec4-d4t

M A G N I N ' S

GYMNASIUM & FENCING HALL,

Hargett St., Opposite Fair Ground,

will be opened on the 1st day of February,

1873, under the direction of Prof. Louis Julliard, a graduate of the Military Academy of Vincennes, Paris.

The Gymnasium will be fitted up with all the modern improvements of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, at the Office of the DAILY NEWS, in the City of Raleigh, till Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1873, for furnishing all materials and building 500 (more or less) pieces of fence 6 feet in length, and 9 feet high, with 3 centing to the panel. Lumber to be as follows:

Posts 6x6 inches, 11 feet high, lightwood, or heart post-oak, hewed or sawed; scantling 2x4, 16 feet long, good heart; vertical boarding 1x8, 10 or 12 good heart; bottom boards 1x12, good heart.

The names of two responsible men must accompany each proposal as securities, in case the contract should be awarded. No bid will be considered unless this is complied with.

The party to whom this contract is awarded will be required to complete the contract within a reasonable time, and no party need bid who is not prepared to take charge of the work promptly.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any, or all bids.

For further information, see specification at NEWS office, Raleigh, N. C.

T. F. LEE,
W. G. UPHURCH,
N. S. HARP,
R. F. HOKE,
W. HICKS,
Building Committee.

Jan 23-10t.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND SAW-MILL MEN.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Building Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, at the Office of the DAILY NEWS, in the City of Raleigh, till Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1873, for furnishing all materials and building 500 (more or less) pieces of fence 6 feet in length, and 9 feet high, with 3 centing to the panel. Lumber to be as follows:

Posts 6x6 inches, 11 feet high, lightwood, or heart post-oak, hewed or sawed; scantling 2x4, 16 feet long, good heart; vertical boarding 1x8, 10 or 12 good heart; bottom boards 1x12, good heart.

The names of two responsible men must accompany each proposal as securities, in case the contract should be awarded. No bid will be considered unless this is complied with.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The quotations contained in the report below are based upon actual sales, and are obtained by our reporter from the most reliable merchants in the city.

The quotations represent wholesale prices only.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 1
January 22, 1873.

COTTON.

Market quiet. Receipts yesterday, 23, with sales of low middling at 18 1/2; good ordinary at 18; ordinary at 17.

General Market.

SALT—Firm and high \$3 00@3 10.

BUTTER—Good to choice mountain 25@30.

EGG—33.

WHEAT—No. 1 white 1 1/4; No. 2 white 1 1/4; No. 3 white 1 1/4; No. 4 white 1 1/4; No. 5 white 1 1/4; No. 6 white 1 1/4; No. 7 white 1 1/4; No. 8 white 1 1/4; No. 9 white 1 1/4; No. 10 white 1 1/4; No. 11 white 1 1/4; No. 12 white 1 1/4; No. 13 white 1 1/4; No. 14 white 1 1/4; No. 15 white 1 1/4; No. 16 white 1 1/4; No. 17 white 1 1/4; No. 18 white 1 1/4; No. 19 white 1 1/4; No. 20 white 1 1/4; No. 21 white 1 1/4; No. 22 white 1 1/4; No. 23 white 1 1/4; No. 24 white 1 1/4; No. 25 white 1 1/4; No. 26 white 1 1/4; No. 27 white 1 1/4; No. 28 white 1 1/4; No. 29 white 1 1/4; No. 30 white 1 1/4; No. 31 white 1 1/4; No. 32 white 1 1/4; No. 33 white 1 1/4; No. 34 white 1 1/4; No. 35 white 1 1/4; No. 36 white 1 1/4; No. 37 white 1 1/4; No. 38 white 1 1/4; No. 39 white 1 1/4; No. 40 white 1 1/4; No. 41 white 1 1/4; No. 42 white 1 1/4; No. 43 white 1 1/4; No. 44 white 1 1/4; No. 45 white 1 1/4; No. 46 white 1 1/4; No. 47 white 1 1/4; No. 48 white 1 1/4; No. 49 white 1 1/4; No. 50 white 1 1/4; No. 51 white 1 1/4; 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